IN THEATRICAL MATTERS. FAITHFULLY UNPLEASANT REALISM

IN "TEAMSTER HENSCHEL." Sonnenthal's Powerful Acting of a Hauptmann Character - Just What Charles Frohman's Taking of the Lyceum Theatre Means - The Actors' Fund Variety Show.

It is not likely that "Teamster Henschel," which we have had at the Irving Place Theatre, will ever become the most popular of Gerhar! Hauptmann's plays, notwithstanding its direct and simple power and its realistic study of several disagreeable characters. It is a monotone from first to last. All its scenes but one are in a hotel cellar used as the dwelling of the teamster's family. The other is in a drinking house. Hauptmann does not permit either of his persons to die in sight. The woman who speaks her last words in the first act does not expire then, but her death is reported in the second. When Henschel is driven to suicide by the wretchedness of his existence it takes place in an adjoining room. The screams of the woman who sees him motionless on the bed, and the words of the man who says it is too late to call a doctor, are all that we hear of the tragedy. With his wonderful power of creating strong effects by the plainest means. Hauptmann gives to this scene an impressiveness difficult to understand, in view of its meagre expedients. words in which the story of his latest play may be told illustrate how scant, yet how sufient for his dramatic purposes, the matter really is. The teamster's wife at dying begs shim not to marry the house servant, of whom she has evidently long been jealous. The man has not thoughtof such a thing. His home after the death of his wife needs a woman's care. The servant is the nearest and most likely person to take the place. He marries her and suffers from her brutality. He hears of her insidelity and vague rumors that she had something to do with the death of his first wife. Urushed finally by these stories and the remorse of having broken his vow to the dead one, he kills himself. The great popular success of "Teamster Feyschel" in Germany and Austria is not significant for this country. Here the play would be likely to fall more because of its subject than from any lack of theatrical interest in its episodes. The author has presented with undoubted veracity and sincerity certain pinase of life as he has found them. The characters do what might be exceed of them in actual existence. The dramatist was unfluching in his adherence to logic. The force of this naturalness impresses env one who sees the play. It illuminates every incident and keens an audience fairly engrossed in a drama that has little in common with those that have met with general favor. But reflection is bound to suggest that the task to which Hauntmann devoted his talents was scarcely world doing. The low level of the drama is sometimes overbooked in watching its development. But the impression is not strong enough to survive. The elements of the work are too commonulace to be made enduring, even by their remarkable tieatment. A bit of unpleasant life has been vividity and realistically transferred to the stage, but it does not belong there. The housemaid at the washtub, the gossiping driver, the fouplish waiter paramour of the legace but it does not belong there. The housemaid at the washtub, the gossiping driver, the fouplish waiter paramour of the legace but it does not belong there. The housemaid at the washtub, the gossiping driver, the fouplish waiter paramour of the legace but it does not belong there. The house him not to marry the house servant, of whom she has evidently long been jealous. The Adolf Sonnenthal's Henschel did more toward

justifying Hauptmann's drama than all else in the performance. His study of the honest man, simple, sturdy, unanalytical and coarse, who was swept along by a fate which he was powerless to struggle with, was in the economy of means and effort quite in the spirit of the author's creation. One scene showed this notably. The actor came into the drinking house, sealed himself at a table and heard first from his brother-in-law and then from a fellow teamster the rumors of the mold's share in his wife's death, and also of her infidelity. He drove one man physically from the room. He held the other until the second wife appeared and heard the charges made against her. In none of Sonnenthal's action was there the least extravagance or noise. He showed only deadly determination and the power of a slow, riodding giant. He was a man who never before feit acutely, but his physical strength was equal to showing itself mightily when he was aroused to action. In this play, as well as in "The Daughter of Fabricius" and the dramas of Lessing and Schiller, the Vienness actor has made his strong impression here. In "Old Bachelors" of Sariou and on Saturday night in "The Forge Master" of Ohnet, his greatest achievements were in a wonderful versatility. That was established well enough by the other parts, however, without the necessity of what seemed like wasting his time on the two other pieces. There are versuas tensons why as a man of fashion and in "Old Bachelors" he did not make an expension in spite of his splendid acting, throughout the scene in which he learns who his antagonist in the duel is. There are also reasons of equal importance why as the hero of "The Forge Master" he should make little gain after his other performances. That is a fine viece of work in nearly every detail, but persons who saw him in that role alone would not understand his reputation as a great actor. He adheres to estrictness in both these French plays, and it is scarcely sufficient excuss for one of his fame that they are very conventional plays. Persons familiar with his other performances here would find these interesting in their variety, for Sonnenthal has proved his greatness beyond dispute as Nathan, Wallenstein, Fabricius and Henezhel. They formed a wonderful quartet. deadly determination and the power of a slow.

Charles Frohman has become the lessee of a sixth New York theatre, the Lyceum, but Daniel Frohman will continue to be the manager. The Riasto was discussing these facts yesterday, and, as it seems, misconstruing them to some extent. It was rumored that the brothers had become full partners in the theatrical business, and that all their interests were to be combined. Inquiry proved that no such thing had been thought of. Daniel Frokman has for fourteen years been the managing director of the Lyceum Theatre Company. cetting a salary and a share in the large profits. Now Charles has bought out the stockholders and leased the house. He said to an
inquiring reporter: "My brother has some exceilent plays in his possession, and I wished
him to produce them in my theatres. But he
did not leet that he had a moral right to do so
while his relations with his partners at the
Lyceum stood as they were. Then I proposed to acquire the commany's interest. A
meeting of the directors was held, and within
less than half an hour a price was agreed on.
No I now come into possession of the Lyceum.
This does not mean anything like a general
partnership between my brother and me. We
shall be together in some thirgs, out I shall
continue to conduct all my other affairs as
heretofore, just as he will have his separate
affairs. He will maintain his stock company
at the Lyceum and make productions there,
but those pass which cannot find time at that
theatrs and which I believe in, will be placed
at the Garrick. Lyric. Garden or Madison
Square, as we think best. Ultimately he will
have a theatre untown, but I don't think he is, in
any hurry about that and he can well afford to
wall for exactiv what he wants." Daniel Frohinan expects to sail for England on Wednesday and he may be expected to come back with
a busch of slays. "My first production outside
the Lyceum," he said, "will be that of a new
place at the Lyric. Mr. Sothern will come to
the Lyceum in September with "The King's
Musketeer" and after that will appear in a
new 1052. I shall control the fours of Mr.
Sothern, Mr. Hackett and the Kendals. My
afrangements with my brother will enable me
to extend my onerations in new directions
without disturbing anything that I now have
in band. We shall exchange members of our
companies, and utilize them where productions, require them. The result of this will
enable plays to be admirably cast. The best
members of each company will not, necessarily, he commended to play inferior parts, but
will be changed about to suit the different
characters. Thus, I think he is in profits. Now Charles has bought out the stockholders and leased the house. He said to an

The Actors' Fund could not have benefited much by the performance held last night at the Broadway Theatre. It was said that the sum raised was about \$1,000. In that case many tickets purchased could not have been used. as the small audience occupied only the seats near the stage. The names on the programme included many that are well known andeville and they appeared with more than the usual regard to benefit obligations. Weter and Field came up from a per-

"The King's Outcast" is the latest Dickens play to be announced in London. It is a dramatic version of "Great Expectations. Wilson Barrett is to occupy the Lycsum Theatre during Henry Irving's tour in this country and will produce there a melodrama of London life written by him and L. N. Parker. as well as a Biblical play called "Pharaoh," described as a great success in this country. Change Alley" was received in London with as litrle favor as it found here. Julia Nielson. Frederick Terry and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree acted in it. The censor in St. Petersburg reported favorably on all the London musical be given there by an English company, with the exception of the son ; "Tommy Atkins," from "The Galety Girl," and "Soldiers in the Park," from "A Runaway Girl." The military melodies with text written from an English standpoint will have to be revised before they are sung there. In accordance with Russian law, the salaries of the company had to be deposited with the police officials before the season began. Violet Cameron is to return to the London stage. She made her first appearance there more than thirty years ago and is said to have been only 8 years old at that time. London likes old favorites, anyhow. She appeared last in "Morocco Bound." Mrs Langtry is to appear in a scene from "The School for Scandal" at the benefit to Lydia Thompson. Ellen Terry is to recite on the same occasion. May Buckley has been engaged by George Edwardes for the new Chinese musical farce which is to succeed "The Greek Slave." It is to be called "San Toy; or, the Emperor's Own." The crowd awaiting places in the pit at the first performance of "Robespierre" began to gather at ti o'clock in the morning. "The Poverty of Riches," written for Mr. and Mrs. Kendal by the two young

"Robespierre" began to gather at 6 o'clock in the morning. "The Poverty of Riches," written for Mr. and Mrs. Kendal by the two young dramatists who supplied them so successfully with "The Elder Miss Blossom," seems to have met with equal favor. Mrs. Kendal again assumes the part of a woman in middle life. "Betrothed in Spite of Himself" is a Paris comedy which recently proved acceptable to audie-sees at the Gyrmase, in spite of the fact that it is comparatively innocent in suggestion and intrigue. A new socialistic play acted there met with no success. It showed the disastrous results of a manufacturer's efforts to aid his employees. Sarah :Bernhardt has recently accepted a fairy spectacle for her theatre and explained to a Paris reporter how she happened to get the play. A noet read to her a drama in which the verse was beaatiful in sentiment and execution. But his play was inconsistent and undramatic and had to be refused. Shortly after that a librettist brought her a well-made accentric damaged by the wretched verse in which the speeches were written. She remembered the undramatic poet, brought the two together and now has what she considers an admirable play. Jean Coquelin has just come badly out of a dispute with. Sarcey over his performance in "More Than Queen" at the Porte St. Martin in Paris, Coquelin's father was a baker in Boulogne, and his highest ambition was to see his sons honest tradesmen like himself. Coquelin was made a sociétaire two years after he gained his Conservatoire prize and first made himself, unpopular in the Comedie Française by his extreme industry. He would insist on giving special performances in the provinces, and once when he had announced a Sunday evening appearance at Rouen a matinée was given at the Française in order to thwatthim. But he acted in Paris, took the express to Rouen and kept his engagement there that night.

Eleonora Duse and Ermete Zacconi gave the other day in Italy the first performance of trabried dannunzios. "The Edect of Hautembers is he composer attembed

Corporation to Be Formed, of Which

The theatre firm of Hyde & Behman of Brook yn is to be dissolved within a few days, and in its place will be formed a corporation, which will operate on a more extensive scale. Louis C. Behman and Richard Hyde were poor when they started their first enterprise in the Volks Theatre in Adams street, Brooklyn, on May 19, 1877. The building had been a market. It was used as a morgue for the bodies recovered from the Brooklyn Theatre fire. Subsequently the name was changed to Hyde & Behman's

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The managers were successful from the start, Subsequently they purchased the Grand Opera House, the Gayety Theatre and the Star Theatre in Brooklyn, the Park Theatre and the Heraid Square in Manhattan and the Newark Theatre in Newark, and got control of the Empire, the Park and the Amphion theatres in Brooklyn. It is understood that both members of the old firm will be in the new corporation, which is to extend its scope to other cities in the East.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SHUTS UP Will Hold On to Its Charter-The City Club

The University Athletic Club has wound up its affairs and closes its house at 19 West Thirty-fourth street to-day. All the house furnishings were sold to the Princeton Club, which is to occupy the Arthur Dodge residence at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue. The house at 10 West Thirty-fourth street is to be taken by the City Club.

The University Athletic Club suspended activity when quite solvent. After paying all claims there were left in its possession \$1.500 cash and there were left in its possession \$1,500 cash and the charters of the University Athletic Club and the Junior University Club. None of its members resigned when it was decided that the club was to give up its house. They will all continue to pay nominal dues, and the charters will be kept alive. The club will continue to supervise the distribution of football tickets and will send special cars to the various half games and boat races as of old. It will also have an annual jubilee dinner at Christmas.

The University Athletic Club has lost strength since it left its clubhouse at Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue and ceased to be an athletic club in fact as well as in name. Its friends hoped that it would satisfy the club appetites of young men who were not long enough out of college to be eligible for election to the University Club. When, as a purely social and non-athletic club, it came into competition with the Harvard, Yaie and Fraternity clubs, not enough young graduates took sufficient interest in the club to justify it in keeping up the clubhouse.

NEWARK'S POSTMASTER DYING. Big and Vigorous, He Has Never Had at

Illness Until Now. Postmaster David D. Bragaw of Newark was said to be rapidly sinking yesterday. He has been ill with pneumonia for a month, and yesterday he became unconscious, and his death was predicted within twenty-four hours. He has been a prominent man in Newark for many years. He was born in that city in 1841, and after leaving school became a printer. Later in 196 he became a grocer, his firm, Bragaw & Bates, being still be existence after thirty-four years. He was elected an Alderman on the Republican ticket in 1873 at a special election to fill a vacancy, and he was residented the following year and again in 1882. Then he dropped points until 1844, when he was again elected Alderman, and ht the organization of the Common touncil in 1845 he was chosen President by a unanimous vote. been a prominent man in Newark for many by a unanimous vote.
Shortly after the death of Postmaster Haynes
President McKinley appointed Mr. Bragaw

Postmaster.
Mr. Bragaw is dieet 3 inches tall, and has en-joyed rugged health up to the time of his pres-WARDEN SAGE HONORED,

Prison Officers and Employees Give Him a Watch and Chain.

SING SING, N. Y., April 30.—The officers and employees of Sing Sing prison, after their formance at their own theatre, and Lottic Gisson, who frankly confessed that she was much hampered by long skirts, sang her song about the seeman. Long skirts are light performances, however sacred the character of the conert may be in which the actors appear. Mrs. Edridge, draped in an American dag. Zelina Hawlston, who wore John W. Ransone, Tim Cronin, Rose Mell-willer, Clifford and Huth and Joseph Hart were in the long list of actors who exerted

CIRCUS'S NIGHT FLITTING.

NLY ABOUT TWO HOURS REQUIRED TO PACK ITS ENORMOUS TRAPS. Elephants Do the Heavy Moving Business -An Aerial Lady Who Is Glad to Get

Back to Her Native Canvas—Whole Out-fit Lost in the Maze of Brooklyn's Streets. The dismantling and moving of a big circus see, but is also a useful lesson in the value of syswitnessed the wind-up of the Forepaugh-Sells Brothers circus, at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night, had not got out of the buildmen and women into the huge auditorium, and the work of tearing the show to pieces and moving it over to Brooklyn had begun. In a little over two hours everything belonging to the show was neatly packed away in its place, and the drivers were waiting for the order to move. Until the show reached Brooklyn the removal was a beautiful thing to witness, but on the other side of the bridge it got lost and floundered around like a ship in a fog. Its route from the bridge to Broadway and Halsey street, where it is to put up for a week. would look like a Chinese puzzle if traced on paper, but the outfit finally got there, after waking up half the town, and at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning the drivers and canvasmen rolled themselves up in their blankets and went to sleep, first indulging in some emphatic criticisms of the man who laid out Brooklyn.

The circus performers have just one duty to attend to outside of their acts on the night the show breaks up. They have to get each his own stuff together and put it in place for the boss property man. Five minutes after the rush into the auditorium on Saturday night every man and woman connected with the show was doing something. The aerial performers, dressed in their street clothes, went hand over hand up ropes to the top of the Garden to let down their apparatus. It was even better than the show to watch them, for there

den to let down their apparatus. It was even better than the show to watch them, for there was nobody to be impreased with their daring, and they hung in midair with the indifference of a man walking along the street.

As the men in the rafters threw down the stuff the women colled the wires around the trapezes and horizontal bars and laid them asside. One woman, who had dazzled the audience earlier in the night with her feats in midair, walked around in an old wrapper, superintending the packing of her apparatus.

"Glad we're getting out," she remarked to the property man, who was tucking her stuff away in a wagon.

"Hight," he responded. "Guess we all are." Now, why are you glad?" asked Col. Charley Davis, who has been with circuses so long that he is personally acquainted with every man, woman and child in the business. "Haveu't you had big audiences, plenty of applause, good living, and nothing to fear from bad weather?" "Yes, but"—said the woman, a wistful look coming into her eyes, "but I don't like the roof. First time I ever showed under a roof, and it won't seem like business, Charley, until we get under the canvas."

"Now Mrs.—, if you've got all your stuff ready, talk, but if you haven't, why, finish up. We can't stay here all night." said the boss property man, coming up.

"Born under the canvas, that woman," remarked Col. Davis to The Sux reporter, and can't stand for showing indoors. She's been as solemn us an owl ever since we've been here. She'll do her act twice as well and but the life of the show when we get out on the road."

A lively discussion between a man on the ground and another at the top of a partially dismantied spiral incline attracted attention to the northwest corner of the Garden. The man who was at the top ascends the incline on top of a ball and then descends in a shower of fire. His outfit is so complicated that it takes a long time to get it apart. He had taken down a third of it and some one had come along and thrown his stuff into one of the wagons. He was very angry.

"I

the property man, with a strong French accent.

I order you not to touch my stuff and you take it away.

"It's all right," yelled the proporty man. "I know just where it is. I'll see it's all together when we get to Brooklyn."

"I stop my work kere," said the Frenchman, and he came down the incline bringing his tools with him. It took the Selses and Forepaugh five minutes to smooth the Frenchman over. Then he went back and finished his work, while the property man stood by and said things in a soft undertone.

The performers stripped the Garden of their belongings in less than an hour and then the hundred or more circus wagons were brought up from the cellar and the packing began. This is where the elephants comein. Anybody who thinks that an elephant's only use to a circus is to stand around and be looked at is very much mistaken. He is about the hardest worked individual in the combination. The horses couldn't begin to haul the heavy wagons up the incline from the cellar, so the elephants get behind and push, two men standing at the shaft and steering. In this way the wagons were brought up into the Garden. The elephants make a terrible iuss over this work and to hear them one would imagine that they were being very much abused. The ease with which they go ahead when prodded with a spiked stick, however, indicates that they are playing possum when they stop short and begin to trumpet.

These elephants are a blessing, "remarked

to trumpet.

"These elephants are a blessing," remarked Mr. Forepaugh, as two big fellows pushed the hippopotamus eage into the ring. "They're Asiatic elephants and the most intelligent animals in the world. You couldn't get an African elephant to do that work if you trained him for years. Just look how they put their heads to the frame of the wagon. They know mighty well that if they push on the rear panels they'll smash them. They're great workers and have pulled us out of many a hole."

mignly well that it they just on the rear panois they'll smash them. They're great workers and have pulled us out of many a hole."

"Here comes the hip!" shouted a man at the cellar entrance, and sure enough the hippopotamus, which had been taken out of the cage downstairs, came waddling along. He was surrounded by men with spiked sticks, but he didn't need their attention, for he went straight across the Garden and up the Incline into his cage. A few minutes after that the 300 horses belonging to the show were brought into the Garden and harnessed to the wagons, the work being superintended by Major Jack Shumate, the boss bostler. Maior Shumate fought in the Confederate army, and has been in the circus business thirty years. He has a personal acquaintance with every horse in the outfit, and it was pleasant to hear the horses whinny with delight as he approached them. It didn't take long to hitch up the horses, and by 2 o'clock the whole circus train was out on Fourth avenue and under way. It went down Fourth avenue and under way. It went down Fourth avenue and under way. It went down Fourth avenue to Fourteenth street, then down Broac'way to Chambers street and across to the bridge, where over a thousand people were gathered. Brooklyn was fast asleep when the outilt got there, but the stamping of the horses' hoofs on the asphalt pavement of Schermerhorn street brought people to the windows in almost every house.

Somebody must have given Mejor Shumate, who led the way, a map of Hoboken, for after the circus struck Flatbush avenue it zigzaged around in most hopeless fushion. It went fully twenty blocks out of its way, and finally wound up at the corner of Gates avenue and Washington avenue, where the Major had about decided to ring a door bell and wake somebody up to inquire the way, when a milkman came along very opportunely and started the Major off in the right direction.

There were objurgations, mingled with expressions of relief, when the circus finally struck what one of the drivers referred to as the "s

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE IN COURT. An Inveterate Toper Splemnly Swears Off

Liquor Until July 5. "I have let you go twice, and yet you are brought back here again," said Magistrate Pool in the Centre Street Police Court yester-

day when Patrick Doyle was arraigned before

him for drunkenness for the third time within o know better than to get drunk," continued to know better than to get drunk, continued the Magistrate. "I'll give you one more chance, will you promise me not to drink any more if I'll let you go?"
"For how long, Judge?" asked Doyle, "Well, we'll make it two months," said the

"Weil, we'll make it two months," said the Magistrate.
"All right. That lets me in on the Fourth of July," answered Doyle.
"No." said Magistrate Pool, "your promise holds until July 5. Hold up your hands—one for Decoration Day and one for the Fourth."
The man raised his hands and the Magistrate administered an oath to him, Doyle swearing that he would drink nothing whatever intoxicating until July 5. The Magistrate then discharged him.

Trulley Car Nearly Goes Into a Canal.

WORCESTER, April 30 .- A trolley car on the Worcester and Suburban road containing some thirty-five passengers left the rails at Milbury at full speed last night, slid down an embankment and came near plunging into the Blackstone Canal. Neven persons were injured, Mrs. William Wright dangerously. The read has been unfortunate of late. Last winter two men were killed in a collision, and a short time later a car ran off a bridge into the river, three persons drowning. No cause is known for last night's accident. LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The question of a man's right to occupy a table in a crowded restaurant when other persons are waiting has been decided to the satisfaction of one establishment in town, although there are doubtless some patrons of the place who find the practice there a hardship, although it may sometimes work to their advantage. This restaurant is the downtown branch of a famous house and is crowded only during the midday hours. The demand for places is much greater than the supply, so there is scarcely any time between 12 and 3 o'clock in which groups are not waiting for places at the crowded tables. The head waiter has settled this question with a positiveness which admits of no appeal from the patrons. As soon as the waiter has served the last article ordered, and what the head waiter decides is sufficient time in which to enjoy it has passed, the check is placed on the table with the same air of authority and finality with which a notice of dispossession is served. The appearance of the check is regarded as equivalent to notice that the guest must depart on the moment. Appeal to the powers is vain. If the head waiter is not occupied he may wave his hand eloquently at the waiting groups who can find no place, but in the majority of cases even this recognition is depied to the protesting guests. They must get out, and to impress this necessity on them their table is rapidly cleared and made ready for the other arrivals. It is characteristic of the New Yorker's recognition of lairness that this rule of the place is recognized by persons familiar with it and they accept its sometimes inconvenient consequences without offence, knowing that they may benefit by it at a future time. The rule is rather opposed to the tendencies of the lunch hour new. Men take more time at that meal now than they did formerly, in spite of the increase in the number of quick lunch establishments. They are intended for the satisfaction of a class which probably never would be able to afford to take the longer time usual now, because that change has naturally shown itself only is the case of persons measurably independent in the details of time and expense. the guest must depart on the moment. Appeal "I was pleased to see that the theatre or

upper Broadway would not get a new license." said the New Yorker. "Not because I was concerned in its moral effect on the community, but because I always had difficulty in explaining its presence there to strangers. The whole place suggested a transfer of a part of the Bowery to one of the city's principal streets, and it always had to be apologized for. Foreigners, in particular, were astonished to see such a place so remote from the region in which it really belonged, and they could never understand why the tawary decorations, faded photographs and cheap conspicuousness should be met with on the city's principal thoroughfare. There was certainly little enough excuse for its presence, even in the present condition of the street. It cannot be said that the recent changes on upper Broadway have contributed to its attractiveness. The open cigar stores that have become a feature of some blocks, the shows of moving pictures, the phonograph places and other similar establishments have increased as rapidly as the number of new and handsome buildings, so the temporary effect is far from what a New Yorker would like to see. But none of these was as objectionable as the theatre which has just now been selected as the case for which a new license will be refused. There may be others in New York quite as objectionable from the point of view which judges their stage performance. They were, at least, kent where they belonged, on the streets where the sight of them was no such offence to taste and propriety as this flaunting place on upper Broadway used to be. understand why the tawdry decorations, faded

The shirt waist senson seems to have opened officially on Wednesday last, when for the first time this year the shopping district blossomed with these signs of summer. On the following day they were once more in eclipse, although that temporary setback could not be looked upon as impairing the official recognition of their return which the first warm day produced. "I've been looking for the time," said one man who was watching the afternoon parade from a hotel window, "when the flood of shirt waists so long pent up in the shops should be let loose. Nothing seems to promise such an overwhelming effect this summer as the shirt waists. For weeks past I have seen only those in the shop windows, observed new places devoted apparently to the sale of nothing else string up like mushrooms and read for the first time on the dead wails, displayed like a circus alvertisement, different accounts of the wonderful shirt waists to be had. What the effect will be when this snoply is let loose I shudder to think. The satior hat swept over this country from one end to the other some years are, and a little later the eton incket became as pervading, but their effect was slight in commarison with the myriads of shirt waists which threaten this country now. The indications are that it will be the generic description of American womanhood this summer. From the police courts, the summer resorts, the Morgue and the golf courses will come 'the description wearing a stylish shirt waist.' This will happen it half those I've seen in the shop windows are ever worn." flood of shirt waists so long pent up in the

Two well-known'crooks who had been arrested the night before were discharged in a police court on Saturday morning because there was no evidence against them, and it was doe to the discretion of the detective in the case that a woman of wealth in this city was not tective was wandering through the Tenderloin on Friday night when he saw a well-dressed woman possibly 40 years old, accompanied by two men, whose criminal records he knew, enter one of the cafes which has become no torious. The woman was apparently not of the class which frequents these places, and the detective followed her. The two crooks with her were evidently showing her the sights and she was paying the bills. She wore several valuable rings and seemed to have several valuable rings and seemed to have spenty of money. From this cate the party went to another and then to a third, where the drinks served are not above suspicion. The detective was convinced by the woman's bearing that she was new to the scenes stround her, and suspecting that her guides would conclude the evening by robbing her, he out both of them under arrest and told the woman to come with him to Police Headquarters. The woman was very much alarmed when the detective made nimself known, and she frankly told him her name, which was well known, and her address. She explained that for a long time she had been very curious to see what the Tenderion cafes were like and that she had started but on Friday night to see them for herself. She had met the two crooks by accident and agreed to pay them for showing her around. The recklessness of this plantwas so great that the detective at first doubted the womans identity. He escorted her to ber house and satisfied himself that she had told him the truth. Her anjoeurance in a police court, even as a complainant, would have been sensational, and the woman indeated by a lit of hysterics that she appreciated what she had escaped. The crooks told the detective that if he had waited a little longer he might have made out a case against them. Fortunately for the woman's recutation, the story is safely buried at Police Headquarters with many more equally as interesting.

Fire Chief Hugh Bonner made his night headwith her were evidently showing her the

Fire Chief Hugh Bonner made his night headquarters for many years in the house of Engine 33 in Great Jones street, where his quarters consisted of a small study and a bedroom in the rear on the second floor. Every alarm sounded in the city is also sounded in the Chief's study. He invariably responded to every first alarm of fire himself in a district where a large fire was likely to occur, and to every second alarm, no matter where it came from. The Chief's carriage was always ready for him on the floor below, and the fast horse which dragged it was one of the best-trained in the denartment. The wear and ten of such a life and its responsibilities can be appreciated only by those who have followed the Chief through a day's work, which, in his case, consists not of eight hours, but of twenty-four. Bonner was born in Ireland and in 1853 he joined the volunteer. Fire Department in this city. When the present system was organized he was appointed foreman in the new department and his career since then is well known. Chief Bonner found time to invent several very useful pieces of apparatus for fighting fire. every second alarm, no matter where it came

street interests for many years says that the most noticeable change in the customs of the men with whom he associates has been in the decline of drinking during business hours. "Probably just as much wine and whiskey are drunk now in proportion," he says, "but my observation leads me to believe that little, comparatively, is drunk until after hours. The habit of drinking before breakfast is no longer general, and ver as young men that was a part of our daily reatine. Few of the hardest drinkers louch anything before lanch and the anjectity of them wait until just before dinner. The pressure of business has become so great that during the hours when it is transacted a man most keep his wits about him all the time. If he is fuidled with drink he goes to the wall. Only the old-timers like myself, who remember the champagne cocktains before breakfast, can appreciate the change that has come over the drinking liabits in the Etrect." servation lends me to believe that little, compa-

of a Uneeda Biscuit box there is a surprise waiting for biscuit lovers. A surprise of daintiness, a treat of crispness and delicate flavor, a charm of freshness. Uneeda Biscuit are the newest idea in biscuit They were conmaking. ceived by the most skillful

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GREATEST EXPORT MONTH.

HIGHEST RECORD EVER KNOWN IN HISTORY OF MANUFACTURES,

The March Exportations of This Class of Goods Twenty-five Per Cent. Larger Than Ever Known and Fifty Per Cent. Larger Than in February-The Figures WASHINGTON, April 30.-American manuacturers made their highest record in foreign markets last month. The figures of the March exportations, which the Treasury Bureau of Statistics issued this month earlier than on any previous occasion, show that the March exportations of manufactures were \$36,025. 733, or more than 25 per cent. in excess of any preceding mouth. In March last year the exportations of manufactures were \$28,214,450 n March, 1897, \$25,876,861, and in March 1896, \$19,125,795. On only two occasions. March and December, 1898, have the exports of a single month ever reached \$28,000,000, while in March, 1800, they were \$36,025,733, an increase of 50 per cent, over those of the preceding month. February, 1860.

Prior to 1807 the average exports of manufactures never were in any month as much as a million dollars for each business day; in five months of 1808 they were a million dollars for each business day; in five months of 1808 they were a million dollars for each day in the month, or an average of \$1,400,000 for each business day.

The increase in the exportations of manufactures is apparent in nearly all lines. Of agricultural implements the March, 1809, exports were \$2,340,744, against \$1,470,307 in March of the preceding year. Exports of cotton cloths increased from 27,030,057 vards in March, 1808, to 45,284,559 varus in March, 1808, and of this amount the exports to China alone were 23,433,505 yards, against 13,635,874 yards in March of last year. Chinaware increased from \$13,000 in March, 1809. Instruments for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone, &c., increased from \$20,010 in March, 1808, to \$441,700 in March, 1800, thus showing an increase of more than 100 per cent, sewing machines, nearly 30 per cent, sewing march chines nearly 30 per cent, sewing march chines nearly 30 per cent, sewing marchines nearly 30 per cent sewing marchines nearly of a single month ever reached \$28,000,000

increased from \$230,018 in March, 1868, to \$481,780 in March, 1860, thus showing an increase of more than 100 per cent, Suilders hardware increased 33 per cent, swing machines nearly 30 per cent, type-writers nearly 50 per cent, leather about 40 per cent, boots and shoes 80 per cent, and vegetable oils nearly 40 per cent, and vegetable oils nearly 40 per cent.

During the nine months ending with March, 1860, the exports of manufactures amounted to \$242,883,945, against \$298,780,036 in the corresponding months of last year, and formed more than 26 per cent, in the corresponding months of the preceding flacal year.

From whatever standpoint the March record of the exports of manufactures is surprising. For the first time in our history the exports of manufactures formed more than one-third of the total exports. The highest record ever made for a complete year was that of 120 when manufactures formed 218 per cent, of the total exports, while the March, 1860, figures show manufactures to be 35.3 per cent, of the total exports for that month. Prior to 1868 simports of manufactures always exceeded the exports of manufactures. The fiscal year 1868 showed the exports of manufactures to be 25 per cent, of manufactures. This was looked upon as abnormal because of the small importations of manufactures would increase and perhaps again exceed the exports of manufactures would increase and perhaps again exceed the exports of manufactures would increase and perhaps again exceed the exports of manufactures would increase and perhaps again exceed the exports of manufactures would increase and perhaps again exceed the exports of manufactures would increase and perhaps again exceed the exports of manufactures would increase and perhaps again exceed the exports of manufactures would increase and perhaps again exceed the exports of manufactures and in the nine months are 25 per cent, in excess of the imports of manufactures, while for the nine months are 25 per cent, in excess of the imports of manufactures, and for the proper of

other electrical systems nearly 50 per cent, went to Europe.

Of the five and a half million dollars' worth of builders hareware exported, more than two and a half million dollars' worth was sent to European countries; of the two and a fourth million dollars' worth of sewing machines exported, \$1,381,000 went to European countries; of the \$1,084,000 went to European countries, constant of the first tree, one-half of the immier, one-half of the furniture, one-half of the immier, two-thirds of the mineral oil, four-fifths of the cottonseed oil and nine-tenths of the sole leather were taken by European countries.

The following table shows the exports and imports of manufactures in March for each year from 1881 to 1884:

MA2	NUFACTURES	
Month Ending March 21. 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1897 1898	Exports, . 514.5 m, 221 . 15,572,366 . 15,576,786 . 19,125,785 . 25,876,861 . 24,214,450	Imperts, \$35,179,056 19,008,459 28,701,631 27,025,601 28,312,108 23,153,836 24,348,316
The following ta imports of manufa ending with March 18th:	ctures in the	nine months

orf - . #278 http://274 184, 420, 255 226, 644, 758 267, 838, 191 202, 651, 752 175, 505, 484 194, 226, 695

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Be La Kormandie, Fajolle, Havre April 22.

Be Burgundia, Buhe, Marseillea.

Se Matanzas, Rogers, Progreso.

Se Bolivia, Craig, Leghorn.

Se Benwick, Wardale, Algiers.

Se Consols, Hoberts, Hamburg,

Se Mark Lane, Bete, Cadiz.

Se Frincess Anne, Huphers, Norfolk,

Se Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville.

[For later arrivals see First Page.] ABRIVED OUT. Se Cevic, from New York, at Liverpool. Se La Touraino, from New York, at Havre.

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Troja, Progreso 100 P M
Iroquois, Charleston 100 P M
Iroquois, Charleston 1100 A M
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Avoid all danger of disease from drinking impure water by adding 20 drops of the genuine im-ported Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

DIED.

MENDELSON.—Of pneumonia, on Saturday, April 20, Rebecca, wife of Simon Mendelson, aged 73

st., on Monday, May 1, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit dowers. Interment a convenience of family. NAST.-Suddenly, on April 20, Julia, daughter of Thomas Nast, aged 36 years. Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

PULLEN.-On Saturday, April 29, Eugene H. Pallen, Vice-Prosident of the National Bank of the Republ c. New York. Funeral service at 8 o'clock P. M. on Monday. May 1, at his late residence, 1227 Dean st. Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family.

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